



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1839.

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nan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4 50; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.
THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers, and the
public generally, that he continues
the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his
old stand on Main-street, immedi-
ately opposite the lot on which the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and in
new doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be
had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere pro-
cured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funerals, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-47

Ob School for Young Ladies.
UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. CAMPBELL,
who was for several years associated with the Rev.
John Ward, of this city, in a similar institution, and of
Mrs. Campbell, will be opened in this city, in Mrs.
Coyle's House, Jordan's Row, on Monday, February 15,
1839. Its Sessions will comprise five months each.
The Elementary branches will be taught by
the session, at \$16 00
The Higher Branches, at \$20 00
The Scholars will be charged from the time of their
entrance. No deduction will be made, but at the
option of the teachers. The attention of the instructors
will be particularly directed to the manners and morals
of the pupils, as well as their mental cultivation. Special
effort will be made to accelerate the progress of the
Primary Classes. The discipline of the school will be
exact. In consequence, no young lady will be retained
in it, who cannot be restrained from the violation of its
established rules, by private admonition or public re-
proof. Applications for entrance can be made to Mr.
A. T. SKILLMAN, at his Book Store. A few scholars can
be boarded in the family of the Principals.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-paid \$3.

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE & CHAIRS.
IN addition to my large and splendid stock of FUR-
NITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services
of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing
every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the
most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery,
Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hang-
ing, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTHEWS of every
description kept on hand and made to order at my Fur-
niture Establishment, Limestone street, second door
above the Jail, where any person wanting any description
of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs,
from which they can select any style they wish, and it
will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior
to none in the United States.
JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-49

September 20, 1838.
THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has purchased
the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. Mon-
nison. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh
and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He
has on hand at present, a large quantity of Sugar, Cor-
ners, Tea, Lard, &c. which will be sold at the lowest
market prices.
SAMUEL C. TROTTER.
N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL
STORE, on Chesapeake, the stock is worth between \$3
and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of
the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a
bargain, and make the payments easy.
S. C. TROTTER.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 36-47

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future,
practice in association. Their Office is on Main-
street, between Frazer's corner and Beaman's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-17

RANAWAY.
FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 22d Octo-
ber, a negro man named LAWSON, about 22 years
of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs.,
remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and an-
kle; no marks recollected, except those on his back, is
cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of
John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard
from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward
will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the
Jailer in Lexington.
A. WICKLIFFE.
Nov. 15, 1838 46-47

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.
THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine,
pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and
eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best
quality is in its specific and curative effects on female
weaknesses.
Very many of the wives and mothers among us are
condemned to untold suffering, by diseases arising from local
and general debility; and because they find no relief from
the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too
often given up by the Family as incurable. Weakness,
as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which
such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign
and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH.
And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions
and irregularities in which unmarried and young fe-
males are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole
 Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and cur-
ative virtues.
Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold
by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gaz-
ette, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,
Class No. 17, for 1839. To be determined by the
drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Md., Class No.
6, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednes-
day, Feb. 27, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$10,000	10 Prizes of \$120
1 " 10,000	55 " 100
1 " 2,000	110 " 90
1 " 1,250	54 " 40
1 " 1,100	54 " 30
1 " 1,000	54 " 25
10 " 250	108 " 20
10 " 200	3,294 " 10
10 " 150	17,172 " 5

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.
A. S. STREETER, Lexington,
Main street, next door to the Library.

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
D. S. GREGORY & CO.
Prompt, Punctual and Persevering!
GREAT, GRAND & GLORIOUS!
MARCH.

Remittances from all parts of the Union can now be
rendered available without sacrifice—the consequence of
which is, that we are enabled to place before our readers
a wonderfully extended series of Schemes for the months
of March and April. There will be drawn during the
next two months the following "ne plus ultra" of Lot-
teries, viz.

ONE CAPITAL OF	
\$80,000!	\$50,000!
\$10,000!	\$30,000!
20 of 20,000!	&c. &c.

S. J. SYLVESTER begs attention to the undermen-
tioned Schemes for March, as well as to the Extra
Reporter, containing full particulars of the Mammoth Lot-
tery, Capitals \$80,000! &c. to be drawn on the 20th
of April next) which will be duly forwarded to all his
correspondents.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
173 Broadway, & 22 Wall-st. N. Y.
and to solicit early application to ensure attention to
orders.

Virginia State Lottery
For the benefit of the Richmond Academy, Class 2,
for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. March 2, 1839.

GRAND CAPITALS.	
1 Prize of—\$30,000.	4 Prize of—\$2,000.
1 " 10,000.	2 " 1,500.
1 " 5,000.	2 " 1,000.
1 " 3,000.	2 " 500.
1 " 2,000.	2 " 250.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a package
of 25 whole tickets in this fine scheme will be sent for
\$130. Shares in proportion.

Virginia State Lottery.
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic
Association, Class 2, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexan-
dria Va. March 9, 1839.

CAPITALS.	
1 Prize of—\$30,000.	50 Prizes of—\$1,000.
1 " 10,000.	50 " 400.
1 " 5,000.	50 " 300.
1 " 3,000.	50 " 200.
1 " 2,000.	50 " 100.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a Package
of 25 tickets will be sent for \$140—Shares in proportion.

GRAND SCHEME!
50,000 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on
Saturday, March 16, —75 numbers, 11 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.	
1 Prize of—\$50,000.	10 Prizes of—\$1,250.
1 " 20,000.	20 " 1,000.
1 " 10,000.	30 " 750.
1 " 7,500.	30 " 500.
1 " 6,000.	50 " 300.
2 " 2,500.	64 " 250.
3 " 2,000.	64 " 200.
5 " 1,500.	

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certi-
ficate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only
\$140.

**THE HOLDER OF THE CAPITAL WILL
RECEIVE \$30,000 NET!**
Virginia State Lottery.
Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other pur-
poses, Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria,
Va. March 23, 1839.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$35,295.	40 Prizes of \$2,000.
1 " 12,000.	60 " 250.
1 " 7,000.	60 " 200.
1 " 5,295.	122 " 150.

Tickets only \$10. A certificate of a Package of 26
wholes will be sent for \$140—Shares in proportion.

Virginia Wellbury Lottery.
Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va.,
March 30—75 numbers, 12 ballots.

CAPITALS.	
1 Prize of—\$30,000.	1 Prize of—\$2,000.
1 " 10,000.	50 " 1,000.
1 " 6,000.	50 " 500.
1 " 3,140.	50 " 300.
1 " 3,000.	123 " 200.
1 " 2,500.	126 " 100.

Tickets Ten Dollars. Shares in proportion. A certi-
ficate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only
\$130—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
150 Broadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y.
SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally,
that he has removed his Shop from the
house of J. Bonnell, to the Corner of
Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where
Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the most
neat manner.
J. S. VANFLEET.
Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-47

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, On the subject of Abolition Petitions.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.
Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose to present a petition,
and said: I have received, Mr. President, a petition to
the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States, which I wish to present to the Senate. It is
signed by several hundred inhabitants of the District of
Columbia, and chiefly of the name of the highly esteemed
among them I recognise the name of the highly esteemed
Mayor of the city, and other respectable names, some
of which are personally and well known to me. They
express their regret that the subject of the abolition of
slavery within the District of Columbia continues to be
pressed upon the consideration of Congress by inconsi-
derate and misguided individuals in other parts of the
United States. They state that they do not desire the
abolition of slavery within the District, even if Con-
gress possess the questionable power of abolishing it,
without the consent of the people whose interests would
be immediately and directly affected by the measure;
that it is a question solely between the people of the
District and their only constitutional Legislature, purely
municipal, and one in which no exterior influence or
interest can justly interfere; that, if at any future pe-
riod the people of this District should desire the aboli-
tion of slavery within it, they will doubtless make their
wishes known, when it will be time enough to take the
matter into consideration; that they do not on this occa-
sion, present themselves to Congress because they are
slaveholders—many of them are not—some of them
are conscientiously opposed to slavery—but they appear
because they justly respect the rights of those who
own that description of property, and because they en-
tertain a deep conviction that the continued agitation of
the question by those who have no right to interfere with
it, has an injurious influence on the peace and tranqui-
lity of the community, and upon the well-being and hap-
piness of those who are held in subjection; they finally
protest as well against the unauthorized intervention of
Congress, as against the passage of any legislation on the
part of Congress in compliance therewith. But, as I
wish those respectable petitioners to be themselves heard,
I request that their petition may be read. [It was read
accordingly, and Mr. Clay proceeded.]

I am informed by the committee which requested me
to offer this petition, and believe, that it expresses the
almost unanimous sentiments of the people of the Dis-
trict of Columbia.
The performance of this service affords me, said Mr.
C., a legitimate opportunity, of which, with the permis-
sion of the Senate, I mean now to avail myself, to say
something, not only on the particular object of the pe-
tition, but upon the great and interesting subject with
which it is intimately associated.
It is well known to the Senate, said Mr. Clay, that I
have thought that the most judicious course with all oti-
tion petitions has not been of late pursued by Congress.
I have believed that it would have been wisest to have
received and referred them, without opposition, and to
have reported against their object in a calm and dispa-
sionate and argumentative appeal to the good sense of
the whole community. It has been supposed, however,
by a majority of Congress, that it was most expedient
either not to receive the petitions at all, or, if formally
received, not to act definitely upon them. There is no
substantial difference between these opposite opinions,
since both look to an absolute objection to the prayer of
the petitioners. But there is a great difference in the
form of proceeding; and, Mr. President, some experience
in the conduct of human affairs has taught me to believe
that a neglect to observe established forms is often at-
tended with more mischievous consequences than the in-
flexion of a positive injury. We all know that, even
in private life, a violation of the existing usages and
ceremonies of society cannot take place without serious
prejudice. I fear, sir, that the abolitionists have ac-
quired a considerable apparent force by blending with
the object which they have in view a collateral and to-
tally different question arising out of an alleged viola-
tion of the right of petition. I know full well, and take
great pleasure in testifying, that nothing was remoter
from the intention of the majority of the Senate, from
the whole community, to violate the right of petition in
any case in which, according to its judgment, that right
could be constitutionally exercised, or where the object
of the petition could be safely or properly granted—Still,
it must be owned that the abolitionists have seized
hold of the fact of the treatment which their petitions
have received in Congress, and made injurious impres-
sions upon the minds of a large portion of the commu-
nity. This, I think, might have been avoided by the
course which I should have been glad to have seen pur-
sued.

And I desire now, Mr. President, to advert to some of
those topics which I think might have been usefully em-
bodied in a report by a committee of the Senate, and
which, I am persuaded, would have checked the efforts,
if it had not altogether arrested the efforts, of
abolition. I am sensible, sir, that this work would have
been accomplished with much happier effect, under the
auspices of a committee, than it can be by me. But,
anxious as I always am to contribute whatever is in my
power, to the harmony, concord, and happiness of this
great people, I feel myself irresistibly impelled to do
whatever is in my power, to the competency as I feel myself
to be, to dissuade the public from continuing to agitate
a subject fraught with the most direful consequences.
There are three classes of persons opposed, or ap-
parently opposed, to the continued existence of slavery in
the United States. The first, are those, who, from sen-
timents of philanthropy and humanity, are conscien-
tiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are
no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of
the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringe-
ment of the powers of the States composing the Confe-
deracy. In this class may be comprehended that peace-
ful and exemplary society of "Friends," and of whose
established maxims is, an abhorrence of war in all its
forms, and the cultivation of peace and good-will a-
mongst mankind. The next class consists of apparent
abolitionists—that is, those who, having been persuaded,
that the right of petition has been violated by Congress,
co-operate with the abolitionists for the sole purpose of
asserting and vindicating that right. And the third
class are the real ultra-abolitionists, who are resolved to
persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards,
and without regard to any consequences, however dan-
gerous they may be. With them the rights of prop-
erty are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the Gen-
eral Government is nothing, and the acknowledged and
incontestable powers of the State are nothing; civil war,
a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a gov-
ernment in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of
the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has ta-
ken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue
it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of
all consequences. With this class, the immediate aboli-
tion of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the
Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of
slaves from State to State, and the refusal to admit any
new State, comprising within its limits the institution of
domestic slavery, are but so many means conducing to
the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at
which they avowedly and boldly aim; are but so many
goals at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose
is a bold, universal abolition, precisely as if it con-
sisted in the thinning veil; it is avowed and proclaimed. Utterly
destitute of constitutional or other rightful power, liv-
ing in totally distinct communities, as alien to the com-
munities in which the subjects on which they would
operate resides, so far as concerns political power over
that subject, as if they lived in Africa or Asia, they nev-

ertheless promulgate to the world their purpose to be to
manumit forthwith, and without compensation, and
without moral preparation, three millions of negro
slaves, under jurisdictions altogether separated from
those under which they live. I have said that immedi-
ate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and
in the Territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new
States, were only means towards the attainment of a
much more important end. Unfortunately, they are
not the only means. Another, and much more lamen-
table one is that which this class is endeavoring to em-
ploy, of arming one portion against another portion of
the Union. With that view, in all their leading prints
and publications, the alleged horrors of slavery are de-
picted in the most glowing and exaggerated colors, to ex-
cite the imaginations and stimulate the rage of the peo-
ple in the free States against the people in the slave
States. The slaveholder is held up and represented as
the most atrocious of human beings. Advertisements
of fugitive slaves and of slaves to be sold, are carefully
collected and blazoned forth, to infuse a spirit of detes-
tation and hatred against one entire and the largest sec-
tion of the Union. And like a notorious agitator, upon
another theatre, they would hunt down and proscribe
from the pale of civilized society, the inhabitants of
that entire section. Allow me, Mr. President, to say,
that whilst I recognise in the justly wounded feelings of
the Minister of the United States, at the Court of St.
James, much to excuse the notice which he was pro-
posed to take of that agitator, in my humble opinion, he
would have better consulted the dignity of his station
and his country in treating him with contemptuous si-
lence. He would exclude us from European society—he
who himself can only obtain a contraband admission,
and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he
be no more desirous of our society than we are of his, he
may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse
will exist between us. Yes, sir, I think the American
Minister would have best pursued the dictates of true
policy by regarding the language of the members of the
British House of Commons as the malignant ravings of
the plunderer of his own country, and the libeller of a
foreign and kindred people.

But the means to which I have already adverted, are
not the only ones which this third class of ultra-aboli-
tionists are employing to effect their ultimate end.—
They began their operations by professing to employ on-
ly persuasive means in appealing to the humanity, and
enlightening the understandings, of the slaveholding
portion of the Union. If there were some kindness in
this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that there
was rather a presumptuous display also of an assumed
superiority in intelligence and knowledge. For some
time they continued to make these appeals to our duty
and our interests; but impatient with the slow influence
of their logic upon our stupid minds, they recently re-
solved to change their system of action. To the agency
of their powers of persuasion, they now propose to
substitute the powers of the ballot-box; and he must be
blind to what is passing before us, who does not per-
ceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings
is, if these should be found insufficient, to invoke, finally,
the more potent powers of the bayonet.

Mr. President, it is at this alarming stage of the pro-
ceedings of the ultra-abolitionists that I should seriously
invite every considerate man in the country solemnly to
pause and deliberately to reflect, not merely on our ex-
isting posture, but upon that dreadful precipice down
which they would hurry us. It is because these ultra-
abolitionists have ceased to employ the instruments of
reason and persuasion, have made their case political,
and have appealed to the ballot-box, that I am induced,
upon this occasion, to address you.

There have been three epochs in the history of our
country at which the spirit of abolition displayed itself.
The first was immediately after the formation of the
present Federal Government. When the Constitution
was about going into operation, its powers were not
well understood by the community at large, and reman-
ed to be accurately interpreted and defined. At that
period numerous abolition societies were formed, com-
prising not merely the Society of Friends, but many
other good men. Petitions were presented to Congress,
praying for the abolition of slavery. They were re-
ceived without serious opposition, referred, and reported
upon by a committee. The report stated that the Gen-
eral Government had no power to abolish slavery as it
existed in the several States, and that these States them-
selves had exclusive jurisdiction over the trade. The re-
port was generally acquiesced in, and satisfaction and
tranquillity ensued; the abolition societies thereafter lim-
iting their exertions, in respect to the black population,
to offices of humanity within the scope of existing laws.
The next period when the subject of slavery, and aboli-
tion incidentally, was brought into notice and discus-
sion, was that on the memorable occasion of the admis-
sion of the State of Missouri into the Union. The
struggle was long, strenuous, and fearful! It is too re-
cent to make it necessary to do more than merely advert
to it and to say, that it was finally composed by one of
those compromises, characteristic of our institutions,
and of which the Constitution itself is the most signal
instance.

The third is that in which we now find ourselves.—
Various causes, Mr. President, have contributed to
produce the existing excitement on the subject of
abolition. The principal one, perhaps, is the exam-
ple of British emancipation of the slaves in the is-
lands adjacent to our country. Such is the similarity
in laws, in language, in institutions, and in com-
mon origin, between Great Britain and the United States,
that no great measure of national policy can be adopted
in the one country, without producing a considerable
degree of influence in the other. Confounding the to-
tally different cases together, of the powers of the British
Parliament and those of the Congress of the United
States, and the totally different situations of the British
West India Islands, and the slaves in the sovereign and
independent States of this Confederacy, superficial men
have inferred from the unadvised British experiment the
practicability of the abolition of slavery in these States.
The powers of the British Parliament are unlimited,
and are often described to be omnipotent. The powers
of the American Congress, on the contrary, are few
and cautiously limited, scrupulously excluding all that are
not granted, and, above all, carefully and absolutely ex-
cluding all power over the existence or continuance of
slavery in the several States. The slaves, too, upon
which British legislation operated, were not in the bos-
om of the kingdom, but in remote and feeble colonies,
having no voice in Parliament. The West India slave-
holder, on the other hand, was a powerful and influen-
tial member of the British Parliament, and his voice was
loudly heard. And whilst I most fervently wish the
complete success to the British experiment of West In-
dia emancipation, I confess that I have fearful forebod-
ings of a disastrous termination of it. Whatever it may
be, I think it must be admitted that, if the British Par-
liament treated the West India slaves as freemen, it al-
so treated the West India freemen as slaves. If, instead
of these slaves being separated by a wide ocean from
the parent country, three or four millions of African ne-
gro slaves had been dispersed over England, Scotland,
Wales, and Ireland, and their owners had been mem-
bers of the British Parliament—a case which would
have presented some analogy to that of our own con-
try—does any one believe that it would have been ex-
pedient or practicable to have emancipated them, leav-
ing them to remain, with all their embittered feelings
in the United Kingdom, boundless as the powers of the
British Parliament are?

Other causes have conspired with the British example
to produce the existing excitement from abolition. I say
it with profound regret, but with no intention to oc-
casion irritation here or elsewhere, that there are persons
in both parts of the Union who have sought to mingle
abolition with politics, and to array one portion of the
Union against the other. It is the misfortune in free
countries that, in high party times, a disposition too of-
ten prevails to seize hold of every thing which can

strengthen the one side or weaken the other. Charges
of fostering abolition designs have been heedlessly and
unjustly made by one party against the other. Prior to
the late election of the President of the United States,
he was charged with being an abolitionist, and abolition
designs were imputed to many of his supporters. Much
as I was opposed to his election, and am to his Adminis-
tration, I neither shared in making nor believing the
truth of the charge. He was severely installed in office
before the same charge was directed against those
who opposed his election.

Mr. President, it is not true, and I rejoice that it is
not true, and other of the two great parties in this coun-
try has any designs or aim at abolition. I should deep-
ly lament if it were true. I should consider, if it were
true, that the danger to the stability of our system
would be infinitely greater than any which does, I hope,
actually exist. Whilst neither party can be, I think,
justly accused of any abolition tendency or purpose,
both have profited, and both have been injured, in par-
ticular localities, by the accession or abatement of aboli-
tion support. If the account were fairly stated, I be-
lieve the party to which I am opposed has profited much
more, and been injured much less, than that to which I
belong. But I am far, for that reason, from being dis-
posed to accuse our adversaries of being abolitionists.

And, now, Mr. President, allow me to consider the se-
veral cases in which the authority of Congress is in-
voked to abolish petitioners upon the subject of
domestic slavery. The first relates to it as it exists in
the District of Columbia. The following is the provi-
sion of the Constitution of the United States in refer-
ence to that matter:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatso-
ever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square)
as may by cession of particular States, and the accept-
ance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of
the United States."

The provision preceded, in point of time, the actual
cession which were made by the States of Maryland
and Virginia. The object of the cession was to estab-
lish a seat of Government of the United States; and the
grant in the Constitution of exclusive legislation must
be understood, and should be always interpreted, as hav-
ing relation to the object of the cession. It was with a
full knowledge of this clause in the Constitution that
those two States ceded to the General Government the
ten miles square, constituting the District of Columbia.
In making the cession, they supposed that it was to be
applied, and applied solely, to the purposes of a seat of
Government, for which it was asked. When it was
made, slavery existed in both those Commonwealths,
and in the ceded territory, as it now continues to exist
in all of them. Neither Maryland nor Virginia could
have anticipated that, whilst the institution remained
within their respective limits, its abolition would be at-
tempted by Congress without their consent. Neither of
them would probably have made an unconditional ces-
sion, if they could have anticipated such a result.

From the nature of the provision in the Constitution,
and the avowed object of the acquisition of the territory,
two duties arise on the part of Congress. The first
is, to render the District available for the seat of Gov-
ernment, as a seat of Government of the whole Union;
the other is, to govern the people within the District so
as best to promote their happiness and prosperity.—
These objects are totally distinct in their nature, and,
in interpreting and exercising the grant of the power of
exclusive legislation, that distinction should be constan-
tly borne in mind. Is it necessary, in order to render
this place a comfortable seat of the General Govern-
ment, to abolish slavery within its limits? No one can
or will advance such a proposition. The Government
has remained here near forty years without the slight-
est inconvenience from the presence of domestic slave-
ry. Is it necessary to the well-being of the people of
the District that slavery should be abolished from a-
mongst them? They not only neither ask nor desire,
but are almost unanimously opposed to it. It exists
here in the midst and most mitigated form. In a popu-
lation of 39,834 there were, at the last enumeration
of the population of the United States, but 6,119
slaves. The number has not probably much increased
since. They are dispersed over the ten miles square,
engaged in the quiet pursuits of husbandry, or in menial
offices of domestic life. If it were necessary to the
efficiency of this place as a seat of the General Govern-
ment to abolish slavery, which is utterly denied, the
abolition should be confined to the necessity which
prompts it, that is, to the limits of the city of Wash-
ington itself. Beyond those limits, persons concerned
in the Government of the United States have no more
to do with the inhabitants of the District than they have
with the inhabitants of the adjacent counties of Mary-
land and Virginia which lie beyond the District.

To abolish slavery within the District of Columbia,
whilst it remains in Virginia and Maryland, situated,
as that District is, within the very heart of those States,
would expose them to great practical inconveniences and
annoyance. The District would become a place of re-
fuge and escape for fugitive slaves from the two States,
and a place from which a spirit of discontent, insubor-
dination, and insurrection might be fostered and en-
couraged in the two States. Suppose, as was at one
time under consideration, Pennsylvania had granted ten
miles square within its limits for the purpose of a seat
of the General Government: could Congress, without a
violation of good faith, have introduced and estab-
lished slavery within the bosom of that Commonwealth,
in the ceded territory, after she had abolished it so long
as the year 1780? Yet the inconvenience to Pennsylv-
ania in the case supposed would have been much less than
that to Virginia and Maryland in the case we are argu-
ing.

It was upon this view of the subject that the
Senate, at its last session, solemnly declared that it
would be a violation of implied faith, resulting
from the transaction of the cession, to abolish sla-
very within the District of Columbia. And would it
not be? By implied faith is meant that when a
grant is made for one avowed and declared pur-
pose, known to the parties, the grant should not be
perverted to another purpose, unavowed and unde-
clared, and injurious to the grantor. The grant,
in the case we are considering, of the territory of
Columbia, was for a seat of Government. What-
ever power is necessary to accomplish that object,
is carried along by the grant. But the abolition of
slavery is not necessary to the enjoyment of this
site as a seat of the General Government

structions, and concludes a different treaty, his Government is not bound by it. And if the foreign Government is aware of the violation, it acts in bad faith. Or it may be illustrated by an example drawn from private life. I am an endorser for my friend on a note discounted in bank. He applies to me to endorse another to renew it, which I do in blank. Now this gives him power to make any other use of my note which he pleases. But if, instead of applying it to the intended purpose, he goes to a broker and sells it, thereby doubling my responsibility for him, he commits a breach of trust, and a violation of the good faith implied in the whole transaction.

But, Mr. President, if this reasoning were as erroneous as I believe it to be correct and conclusive, is the affair of the liberation of six thousand negro slaves in this District, disconnected with the three millions of slaves in the United States, of sufficient magnitude to agitate, distract, and embitter this great Confederacy?

The next case in which the petitioners ask the exercise of the power of Congress, relates to slavery in the Territory of Florida.

Florida is the extreme southern portion of the U. States. It is bounded on all its land side by slave States, and is several hundred miles from the nearest free State. It almost extends within the tropics, and the nearest important island to it on the water side is Cuba, a slave island. This simple statement of its geographical position should of itself decide the question. When, by the treaty of 1819 with Spain, it was ceded to the United States slavery existed within it. By the terms of that treaty, the effects and property of the inhabitants are secured to them, and they are allowed to remove and take them away, if they think proper to do so, without limitation as to time. If it were expedient, therefore, to abolish slavery in it, it could not be done consistently with the treaty, without granting to the ancient inhabitants a reasonable time to remove their slaves. But further. By the compromise which took place on the passage of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, in the year 1820, it was agreed and understood that the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude should mark the boundary between the free States and the slave States to be created in the territories of the United States ceded by the treaty of Louisiana; those situated south of it being slave States, and those north of it free States. But Florida is south of that line, and consequently, according to the spirit of the understanding which prevailed at the period alluded to, should be a slave State. It may be true that the compromise does not in terms embrace Florida, and that it is not absolutely binding and obligatory; but all candid and impartial men must agree that it ought not to be disregarded without the most weighty considerations, and that nothing could be more to be deprecated than to open anew the bleeding wounds which were happily bound up and healed by that compromise. Florida is the only remaining Territory to be admitted into the Union with the institution of domestic slavery, while Wisconsin and Iowa are now nearly ripe for admission without it.

The next instance in which the exercise of the power of Congress is solicited, is that of prohibiting what is denominated by the petitioners the slave trade between the States; or, as it is described in abolition petitions, the traffic in human beings between the States. This exercise of the power of Congress is claimed under that clause of the Constitution which invests it with authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. The power to regulate commerce among the several States, like other powers in the Constitution, has hitherto remained dormant in respect to the interior trade by land between the States. It was a power granted, like all the other powers of the General Government, to secure peace and harmony among the States. Hitherto it has not been necessary to exercise it. All the cases in which, during the progress of time, it may become expedient to exert the general authority to regulate commerce between the States, cannot be conceived. We may easily imagine, however, contingencies which, if they were to happen, might require the interposition of the common authority. If, for example, the State of Ohio were by law, to prohibit any vessel entering the port of Cincinnati, from the port of Louisville, in Kentucky, if that case he not already provided for by the laws which regulate our coasting trade, it would be competent to the General Government to annul the prohibition emanating from State authority. Or if the State of Kentucky were to prohibit the introduction within its limits, of any articles of trade, the production of the industry of the inhabitants of the State of Ohio, the General Government might, by its authority, supersede the State enactment. But I deny that the General Government has any authority whatever, from the Constitution, to abolish what is called the slave trade, or, in other words, to prohibit the removal of slaves from one slave State to another slave State.

The grant in the Constitution is of a power of regulation, and not prohibition. It is conservative, not destructive. Regulation *ex vi termini* implies the continued existence or prosecution of the thing regulated. Prohibition implies total discontinuance or annihilation. The regulation intended was designed to facilitate and accommodate, not to obstruct and incommode the commerce to be regulated. Can it be pretended that, under this power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress has the power to prohibit the transportation of live stock, which in countless numbers, are daily passing from the Western and interior States to the Southern, South-western and Atlantic States?—The moment the incontestible fact is admitted, that negro-slaves are property, the law of moveable property irresistibly attaches itself to them, and secures the right of carrying them from one to another State, where they are recognized as property, without any hindrance whatever from Congress.

But, Mr. President, I will not detain the Senate longer on the subject of slavery within the District and in Florida and of the right of Congress to prohibit the removal of slaves from one State to another. These, as I have already intimated, with ultra abolitionists are but so many masked batteries, concealing the real and ultimate point of attack. That point of attack is the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in these States. It is to liberate three millions of slaves held in bondage within them. And now allow me, sir, to glance at the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of the accomplishment of this end, and at some of the consequences which would ensue if it were possible to attain it. The first impediment is the utter and absolute want of all power on the part of the General Government to effect the purpose. The Constitution of the United States cre-

ates a limited Government, comprising comparatively few powers, and leaving the residuary mass of political power in the possession of the several States. It is well known that the subject of slavery interposed one of the greatest difficulties in the formation of the Constitution. It was happily compromised and adjusted in a spirit of harmony and patriotism. According to that compromise, no power whatever was granted to the General Government in respect to domestic slavery, but that which relates to taxation and representation, and the power to restore fugitive slaves to their lawful owners. All other power in regard to the institution of slavery was retained exclusively by the States, to be exercised by them severally according to their respective views of their own peculiar interest. The Constitution of the United States never could have been formed upon the principle of investing the General Government with authority to abolish the institution at its pleasure. It never can be continued for a single day, if the exercise of such a power be assumed or usurped.

But it may be contended by these ultra-abolitionists, that their object is not to stimulate the action of the General Government, but to operate upon the States themselves in which the institution of domestic slavery exists. If that be their object why are these abolition societies and movements all confined to the free States? Why are the slave States wantonly and cruelly assailed? Why do the abolition presses teem with publications tending to excite hatred and animosity on the part of the inhabitants of the free States against those of the slave States? Why is Congress petitioned? The free States have no more power or right to interfere with institutions in the slave States, than they would have to interfere with institutions existing in any foreign country. What would be thought of the formation of societies in Great Britain, the issue of numerous inflammatory publications, and the sending out of lecturers throughout the kingdom, denouncing and aiming at the destruction of any of the institutions of France? Would they be regarded as proceedings warranted by good neighborhood? Or what would be thought of the formation of societies in the slave States, the issue of violent and inflammatory tracts, and the depopulation of missionaries, pouring out impassioned denunciations against institutions under the exclusive control of the free States? Is their purpose to appeal to our understandings, and to actuate our humanity? And do they expect to accomplish that purpose by holding us up to the scorn, and contempt, and detestation of the people of the free States and the whole civilized world? The slavery which exists amongst us is our affair, not theirs, and they have no more just concern with it than they have with slavery as it exists throughout the world. Why not leave it to us, as the common Constitution of our country has left it, to be dealt with, under the guidance of Providence, as best we may or can?

The next obstacle in the way of abolition arises out of the fact of the presence in the slave States of three millions of slaves. They are there, dispersed throughout the land, part and parcel of our population. They were brought into the country originally under the authority of the parent Government whilst we were colonies, and their importation was continued in spite of all the remonstrances of our ancestors. If the question were an original question, whether, there being no slaves within the country, we should introduce them, and incorporate them into our society, that would be a totally different question. Few, if any, of the citizens of the United States would be found to favor their introduction. No man in it would oppose, upon that supposition, their admission with more determined resolution and conscientious repugnance than I should. But that is not the question. The slaves are here; no practical scheme for their removal or separation from us has been yet devised or proposed; and the true inquiry is, what is best to be done with them. In human affairs we are often constrained, by the force of circumstances, and the actual state of things, to do what we would not do if that state of things did not exist. The slaves are here, and here must remain, in some condition; and, I repeat, how are they to be best governed? What is best to be done for their happiness and our own? In the slave States the alternative is, that the white man must govern the black, or the black govern the white. In several of those States, the number of the slaves is greater than that of the white population. An immediate abolition of slavery in them, as these ultra abolitionists propose, would be followed by a desperate struggle for immediate ascendancy of the black race over the white race, or rather, it would be followed by instantaneous collisions between the two races, which would break out into a civil war, that would terminate in the extermination or subjugation of the one race or the other. In such an alternative, who can hesitate? Is it not better for both parties that the existing state of things should be preserved, instead of exposing them to the horrible strifes and contests which would inevitably attend an immediate abolition? This is our true ground of defence for the continued existence of slavery in our country. It is that which our revolutionary ancestors assumed. It is that which, in my opinion, forms our justification in the eyes of all Christendom.

A third impediment to immediate abolition is to be found in the immense amount of capital which is invested in slave property. The total number of slaves in the United States, according to the last enumeration of the population, was a little upwards of two millions. Assuming their increase at a ratio, which it probably is, of five per cent. per annum, their present number would be three millions. The average value of slaves at this time is stated by persons well informed to be as high as five hundred dollars each. To be certainly within the mark, let us suppose that it is only four hundred dollars. The total value, then, by that estimate, of the slave property, in the United States, is twelve hundred millions of dollars. This property is diffused throughout all classes and conditions of society. It is owned by widows and orphans, by the aged and infirm, as well as the sound and vigorous. It is the subject of mortgages, deeds of trust, and family settlement. It has been made the basis of numerous debts contracted upon its faith, and is the sole reliance, in many instances, of creditors within and without the slave States, for the payment of the debts due to them. And now it is rashly proposed, by a single fiat of legislation, to annihilate this immense amount of property! To annihilate it without indemnity and without compensation to its owners! Does any considerate man believe it to be possible to effect such an object without convulsion, revolution and bloodshed?

I know that there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of

property. I shall not dwell long with this speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property. Under all the forms of government which have existed upon this continent during that long space of time—under the British Government—under the Colonial Government—under all the State Constitutions and Governments—and under the Federal Government itself—they have been deliberately and solemnly recognized as the legitimate subjects of property. To the wild speculations of theorists and innovators stands opposed the fact, that in an uninterrupted period of two hundred years' duration, under every form of human legislation, and by all the departments of human government—African negro slaves have been held and respected, have descended and been transferred, as lawful and indisputable property. They were treated as property in the very British example which is so triumphantly appealed to as worthy of our imitation. Although the West India planters had no voice in the united Parliament of the British Isles, an irresistible sense of justice extorted from that Legislature the grant of twenty millions of pounds sterling, to compensate the colonies for their loss of property.

If, therefore, these ultra-abolitionists are seriously determined to pursue their scheme of immediate abolition, they should at once set about raising a fund of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to indemnify the owners of slave property. And the taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be justly assessed upon themselves or upon the free States, if they can persuade them to assent to such an assessment; for it would be a mockery of all justice and an outrage against all equity, to levy any portion of the tax upon the slave States, to pay for their own unquestioned property.

If the considerations to which I have already adverted are not sufficient to dissuade the abolitionists from further perseverance in their designs, the interest of the very cause which they profess to espouse ought to check their career. Instead of advancing, by their efforts, that cause, they have thrown back for half a century the prospect of any species of emancipation of the African race, gradual or immediate, in any of the States. They have done more; they have increased the rigors of legislation against slaves in most, if not all, of the slave States. Forty years ago the question was agitated in the State of Kentucky of a gradual emancipation of the slaves within its limits. By gradual emancipation, I mean that slow but safe and cautious liberation of slaves, which was first adopted in Pennsylvania at the instance of Dr. Franklin, in the year 1780, and, according to which, the generation in being were to remain in slavery, but all their offspring, born after a specified day, were to be free at the age of twenty-eight, and, in the mean time, were to receive preparatory instruction, to qualify them for the enjoyment of freedom. That was the species of emancipation which, at the epoch to which I allude, was discussed in Kentucky. No one was rash enough to propose or think of immediate abolition. No one was rash enough to think of throwing loose upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, the untutored slaves of the State. Many thought, and I amongst them, that as each of the slave States had a right exclusively to judge for itself in respect to the institution of domestic slavery, the proportion of slaves compared with the white population in that State, at that time, was so inconsiderable, that a system of gradual emancipation might have been safely adopted without any hazard to the security and interests of the Commonwealth. And I still think that the question of such emancipation in the farming States, is one whose solution depends upon the relative numbers of the two races in any given State. If I had been a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, when Franklin's plan was adopted, I should have voted for it, because by no possibility could the black race ever acquire the ascendancy in that State. But, if I had been then, or were now, a citizen of any of the planting States—the Southern or South-western States—I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate, because of the danger of an ultimate ascendancy of the black race, or of a civil contest, which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other.

The proposition in Kentucky for a gradual emancipation did not prevail, but it was sustained by a large and respectable minority. That minority had increased, and was increasing, until the abolitionists commenced their operations. The effect has been to dissipate all prospect whatever, for the present, of any scheme of gradual or other emancipation. The People of that State have become shocked and alarmed by these abolition movements, and the number who would now favor a system even of gradual emancipation, is probably less than it was in the years 1798-9. At the session of the Legislature held in 1837-8, the question of calling a convention was submitted to the consideration of the people by a law passed in conformity with the Constitution of the State. Many motives existed for the passage of the law, and among them that of emancipation had its influence. When the question was passed upon by the People at their last annual election, only about one-fourth of the whole voters of the State supported a call of a Convention. The apprehension of the danger of abolition was the leading consideration amongst the People for opposing the call. But for that, but for the agitation of the question of abolition in States whose population had no right, in the opinion of the People of Kentucky, to interfere in the matter, the vote for a convention would have been much larger, if it had not been carried. I felt myself constrained to take immediate, bold, and decided ground against it.

Prior to the agitation of this subject of abolition, there was a progressive melioration in the condition of slaves throughout all the slave States. In some of them, schools of instruction were opened by humane and religious persons. These are all now checked; and a spirit of insubordination having shown itself in some localities, traceable, it is believed, to abolition movements and exertions, the legislative authority has found it expedient to issue fresh vigor into the police, and laws which regulate the conduct of the slaves.

And now, Mr. President, if it were possible to overcome the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of immediate abolition, let us briefly contemplate some of the consequences which would inevitably ensue. One of these has been occasionally alluded to in the progress of these remarks. It is the struggle which would instantaneously arise between the two races in most of the Southern and South-western States. And what a dreadful struggle would it not be! Embittered by all the recollections of the past, by the unconquerable prejudices which would prevail between the

two races, and stimulated by all the hopes and fears of the future, it would be a contest in which the extermination of the blacks, or their ascendancy over the whites, would be the sole alternative.—Prior to the conclusion, or during the progress of such a contest, vast numbers, probably, of the black race would migrate into the free States; and what effect would such a migration have upon the laboring classes in those States?

Now the distribution of labor in the United States is geographical; the free laborers occupying one side of the line, and the slave laborers the other; each class pursuing its own avocations almost altogether unmixed with the other. But, on the supposition of immediate abolition, the black class, migrating into the free States, would enter into competition with the white class, diminishing the wages of their labor, and augmenting the hardships of their condition.

This is not all. The abolitionists strenuously oppose all separation of the two races. I confess to you, sir, that I have seen with regret, grief, and astonishment, their resolute opposition to the project of colonization. No scheme was ever presented to the acceptance of man, which, whether it be entirely practicable or not, is characterized by more unmixed humanity and benevolence, than that of transporting, with their own consent, the free people of color in the United States to the land of their ancestors. It has the powerful recommendation that whatever it does is good; and if it effects nothing, it inflicts no one evil or mischief upon any portion of our society. There is no necessary hostility between the objects of colorization and abolition. Colonization deals only with the free man of color, and that with his own free voluntary consent. It has nothing to do with slavery. It disturbs no man's property, seeks to impair no power in the slave States, nor to attribute any to the General Government. All its action, and all its ways and means are voluntary, depending upon the blessing of Providence, which hitherto has graciously smiled upon it. And yet beneficent and harmless as colonization is, no portion of the People of the United States denounces it with so much persevering zeal and such unmixed bitterness as do the abolitionists.

They put themselves in direct opposition to any separation whatever between the two races.—They would keep them forever pent up together within the same limits, perpetuating their animosities, and constantly endangering the peace of the community. They proclaim, indeed, that color is nothing; that the organic and characteristic differences between the two races ought to be entirely overlooked and disregarded. And, elevating themselves to a sublime but impracticable philosophy, they would teach us to eradicate all the repugnances of our nature, and to take to our bosoms and our boards the black man as we do the white, on the same footing of equal social condition. Do they not perceive that in thus confounding all the distinctions which God himself has made, they arraign the wisdom and goodness of Providence itself? It has been His divine pleasure to make the black man black, and the white man white, and to distinguish them by other repulsive constitutional differences. It is not necessary for me to maintain, nor shall I endeavor to prove, that it was any part of His divine intention that the one race should be held in perpetual bondage by the other; but this I will say, that those whom He has created different, and has declared, by their physical structure and color, ought to be kept asunder, should not be brought together by any process whatever of unnatural amalgamation.

But if the dangers of the civil contest which I have supposed could be avoided, separation or amalgamation is the only peaceful alternative, if it were possible to effectuate the project of abolition. The abolitionists oppose all colorization, and it irresistibly follows, whatever they may protest or declare, that they are in favor of amalgamation. And who are to bring about this amalgamation? I have heard of none of these ultra-abolitionists furnishing in their own families or persons examples of intermarriage. Who is to begin it? Is it their purpose not only to create a pinching competition between the black labor and white labor, but do they intend also to contaminate the industrious and laborious classes of society at the North by a revolting admixture of the black element?

It is frequently asked, What is to become of the African race among us? Are they forever to remain in bondage? That question was asked more than half a century ago. It has been answered by fifty years of prosperity, but little chequered from this cause. It will be repeated fifty or a hundred years hence. The true answer is, that the same Providence who has hitherto guided and governed us, and averted all serious evils from the existing relation between the two races, will guide and govern our prosperity. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. We have hitherto, with that blessing, taken care of ourselves. Posterity will find the means of its own preservation and prosperity. It is only in the most direful event which can befall this People that this great interest, and all other of our greatest interests, would be put in jeopardy. Although in particular districts the black population is gaining upon the white, it only constitutes one-fifth of the whole population of the United States. And, taking the aggregate of the two races, the European is constantly, though slowly, gaining upon the African portion. This fact is demonstrated by the periodical returns of our population. Let us cease, then, to indulge in gloomy forebodings about the impenetrable future. But, if we may attempt to lift the veil, and contemplate what lies beyond it, I, too, have ventured on a speculative theory, with which I will not now trouble you, but which has been published to the world. According to that, in the progress of time, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred years hence, but few vestiges of the black race will remain among our posterity.

Mr. President, at the period of the formation of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic ancestors apprehended danger to the Union from two causes. One was, the Alleghany Mountains, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which found their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a natural separation. That danger has vanished before the noble achievement of the spirit of internal improvement, and the immortal genius of Fulton. And now, nowhere is found a more loyal attachment to the Union than among those very Western people, who, it was apprehended, would be the first to burst its ties.

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the

deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by High Writ that the race is not with the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But, before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout all their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy the productive manufactures, sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitals, manufactures, and ships rise in rebellion and massacre inhabitants of the Northern States.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other; the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. There slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a storm and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestible powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

But if one dark spot exists on our political horizon, is it not obscured by the bright, effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever a People so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness, and of glory? Our only real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated, and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech the abolitionists themselves solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small portion of the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the Divine mission of the Founder of our Religion, and to profit by his peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my countrywomen who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and example, measures which might inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends, and as broth-

ers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, as, if adhered to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensation of Providence, be reserved for them.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1839.

The engagements in my office occupy so much of my time, that I cannot have the pleasure of calling on the patrons of the Gazette for their small sums; but have engaged Mr. H. B. FRANKLIN, who will wait upon most of those in the county very shortly.

D. BRADFORD.

The Legislature of Kentucky closed its session on Saturday last.

The Rail-Road Bank Bill failed in the House of Representatives, the vote being 49 ayes, 49 noes.

The bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Ohio Rail-Road, was also rejected in the same, by ayes 34, noes 59. "The whole of the Fayette delegation voting in the negative!" Upon this subject, we may, perhaps, offer some remarks in due time.

The 22d February, the Anniversary of the birth of Washington, was celebrated in this city on Friday last. There were two processions, both very imposing.

The Uniform Military Companies of the City, preceded by the beautiful Company of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Price, of Jessamine, and followed by the several Fire Companies, with their badges and implements for the extinguishment of fires, (in the order mentioned in our last,) formed the most splendid parade of the kind, we have ever witnessed, in Lexington. Those composing this procession, moved to the First Presbyterian Church, where, we understand a most appropriate and animated address was delivered by D. C. Wickliffe, Esq.

The other procession was composed of the Literary Societies, and the Law and Medical Classes of Transylvania University, who marched to the University, where appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered, by Professor Cross, A. J. James, Esq., and Dr. J. W. Comphor. The day passed in great festivity, and the night closed in perfect harmony.

The great length of Mr. Clay's speech necessarily excludes many articles which would otherwise have appeared to-day. In fact, we have scarcely room to be polite to our neighbor of the Intelligencer, by noticing the remarks made in that paper on Friday last in relation to ourselves. We marvel much, if the Editor of that print is not mistaken in the position he occupies. That he has been particularly desirous of being considered the organ of Mr. Clay, and his party, is well known; but his weight and influence have been greatly overrated by himself, as we conceive, and time will probably correct his error.

We have a high personal regard for Mr. Hawes. Our acquaintance has been of long standing—in fact, almost from infancy. Since his election to Congress he has been a regular correspondent, and we have received many favors at his hands. It could not, under such circumstances, be inferred, that we were more opposed to Mr. Hawes, than to any other political opponent.

In 1825, Mr. Hawes, became a candidate for Congress, in opposition to the veteran Whig, Col. Allen. We supported his claims, but the "clique" had determined he should be defeated. Not so in 1837. Col. Allen had served the time allotted to him by the party, and Mr. Hawes was elected without opposition. At this election we lent Mr. Hawes our support. We may give our suffrage for him at the next election, but never upon the principle contended for by the Intelligencer—that he now holds the station.

Mr. Hawes, by his opposition to Col. Allen, decidedly showed that he recognized no such claim; and if he does not now avow it, we shall regret ever having had any agency in placing him in his present position.

We were not bred in the same school of politics or morality with the Editor of the Intelligencer, and consequently we hope to be pardoned in not being able to comprehend some of the positions assumed by him. We might be induced to believe he had in some of his remarks, intended to agitate Rives, Talmadge, Wise, C. A. Wickliffe, and others, who have not proved "firm enough to resist the lures and temptations held out to them, to sacrifice their political friends, in order to gratify their own ambitious aspirations." "It is," says the Intelligencer, "a means, which, when adroitly used, is more efficient than all others." Such a course forms no part of our moral or political creed, and we leave its exercise to the Editor of the Intelligencer and his "clique."

We care not what may be the belief of the Intelligencer as to the sincerity of our professions. We are responsible to our own conscience, and not to him. And if we did raise a shout of triumph at the defeat of the dictation party, of which the Editor of that paper wishes to be considered the head, we think we are sustained by a large majority of the independent citizens of Fayette, of either party. The predictions of the hoco-pocos have completely failed, and the course of Mr. Smith in the Kentucky Legislature has been such, as to elevate him and his constituents in the public estimation.

The declaration that we would "be glad to have a new election every month, and as many candidates as there are days in the year for the same office," is gratuitous and about as well founded in

truth, as many other specifications in the Intelligencer. Who, at any election, ever saw us at the polls, endeavoring to influence it in any manner except by casting our vote? We defy the most errant Whig in the county to say he has. Nor could Mr. Crittenden's bill of abominations reach us, were we in office. Can the Editor of the Intelligencer say as much? We dare him to the confessional.

The arrangement or bargain for filling the Representative chair from this district, has been too long in existence, and too well known to be further sanctioned by the independent voters. We think they have determined to choose a member themselves, without being indebted to the little knot of dictators, who have for years selected for them. The triumphant election of Mr. Smith last August, the recollection of which so sorely haunts the Intelligencer, is sufficient evidence to us of this determination.

A memorial has been presented to the Missouri Legislature, for a Rail-Road from St. Louis to Louisville; and yet a Kentucky Legislature, with the Fayette delegation concurring, has rejected the proposition to continue the Lexington and Ohio Road from Frankfort to the latter city.

Should this Road, and the Charleston Road be completed, there would be a continuous Rail-Road from Charleston, S. C. to St. Louis, Mo. with the exception of that part between Frankfort and Louisville.

A public Dinner was given at the Phoenix Hotel in this City, to Col. Memminger, the Commissioner from South Carolina, on Monday last. The dinner consisted of the choicest viands that could be procured, and was got up in Brennan's best style. The company was very numerous and highly respectable. And although the recent intelligence of the defeat of the Charleston Rail Road Bank bill, (to facilitate the passage of which was the object of Col. Memminger's visit,) was well calculated to depress the spirits of the friends of the measure, the dinner passed in great satisfaction and hilarity. Upon Col. M. being toasted, he addressed the company for about an hour, in a most forcible strain of argumentative eloquence, which chained the attention of the audience, and carried conviction to every mind.

Yesterday, prior to the departure of Col. Memminger, for South Carolina, he was presented by a portion of the Citizens of Lexington, with a riding horse, of great beauty and muscular power; on which occasion, Gen. McCalla, addressed him, in the following neat little speech, to which the Colonel responded, in a brief, but very appropriate manner:

ADDRESS TO COL. MEMMINGER.

SIR: It is with great pleasure that I discharge the duty devolved upon me by a portion of the citizens of this county and City, of presenting to you in their name the horse which is now before you. It is given as a testimonial of their high personal regard, and their approbation of the exertions which you have made in the cause of internal improvement. They look forward with hope to the completion of that magnificent project, which contemplates such an intimate union between the Southern Atlantic, and Western States, of this great confederacy—a union conducive, as they believe, equally to their present mutual interests, and to the stability of our political institutions. They trust that a great portion of the opposition which it has encountered in this State, will yet be removed as information shall be diffused among our citizens, and that success will yet crown the efforts of its friends.

They offer to you this horse as a specimen of one of the productions of Kentucky, hoping that it will aid in bearing you safely and comfortably to the bosom of your family, and sometimes remind you of the friends you leave behind you.

Question for serious reflection.—Where two or three banks are located in the same city, and they refuse to receive each other's notes as cash, should not the people doubt the solvency of all?

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.—This beautiful exhibition, shown by Mr. WINTER three or four years since in this city, has been opened for a few evenings, in the new building on Main street, adjoining Mr. TAYLOR'S Confectionary, in a large and comfortable room. The lively recollection, and pleasant hours spent on its former exhibition by our citizens, is a sufficient guarantee to the proprietors of good encouragement.

From the Baltimore American—Feb. 12.

UPPER CANADA.

It appears by the annexed extract from the Montreal Transcript of Tuesday last, that trouble is again brewing on the Michigan frontier:

The news which reached Montreal from the Upper Province on Saturday, announced a second American Officer as having arrived with an intimation from General Brady, that the numbers of the force, collected for the avowed object of invading Canada, as reported in his first communication, fell far short of the reality; and that a body of 3,000 men was armed, equipped, on march, and within 15 miles of the frontier line. These the American General very honestly confesses his inability to restrain, and while we are writing we may safely indulge the anticipation, that before we go to press, we shall yet have accounts of a descent having been once more made upon the unoffending inhabitants of a British Colony. However unjust and unprovoked may be the aggression, we are not of those who believe it possible that Britons will any longer remain passive under this additional insult; it is not in human nature always to remain on the defensive. Repeated aggression will provoke retaliation, even from the most peaceable; and it will not surely be denied that after snatching her on one check, Upper Canada has turned to the United States the other also, and the reckless blow which shall renew the assault upon her simply defensive posture, will hazard a retaliation, like itself reckless as to national consequences.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

An arrival at Charleston from Guadeloupe brings a melancholy confirmation of the fatal effects of the earthquake experienced last month in Martinique. It will be seen by the annexed letter that in Fort Royal alone, no less than 522 lives were ascertained to have been destroyed, although not one-fourth of the ruins have been searched:

"ST. PIERRE, (Mar.) Jan. 12.—You have undoubtedly heard of the dreadful calamity which has befallen our unfortunate country, already so much to be pitted in every respect. The disasters of yesterday are incalculable. There is not a single house in St. Pierre that must not be rebuilt or entirely repaired. We have lost but two persons, who were crushed under the ruins, and about 20 were wounded. But Fort Royal is completely laid even with the ground, as we have heard of, is the history of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Messina. Not one-fourth of the city has yet been searched, and they have already found 522 dead bodies. The hospital at Fort Royal is likewise destroyed, and all the sick therein perished."

According to other letters, and reports of different persons arrived at Pointe a Pitre from Martinique on the 13th and 14th inst. it would appear that all the wooden houses had escaped the disaster. Nothing yet can be said of the state of the fortifications at Fort Royal, and of the other establishments of the government of which no mention is made in the letter of our correspondent; but from the reports collected from the adjacent country we would infer that the sugar factories suffered considerably. Already the known losses are estimated at more than ten millions of Francs. On the 12th a vessel arrived at St. Pierre from St. Lucy, by which we heard that that Island had felt but lightly the shock of the earthquake.

GUADALOUPE.—The New York American of Thursday afternoon says:—There is a distressing report in circulation this morning, that the centre of the island of Guadeloupe has sunk far below the tide level. This effect is supposed to have been produced by some volcanic action having a connection with the late earthquake at Martinique. Guadeloupe is divided by a creek running nearly through the centre of the island, one side of which is a Limestone formation, and the other volcanic. Some very celebrated plantations, with extensive buildings, once of great value, are said to be completely submerged.

JAMAICA.—Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in this city, from a highly respectable gentleman in Jamaica, dated

MONTGO BAY, Jan. 15, 1839.

"Our situation cannot be worse. The negroes are doing nothing, and not since Christmas have they shown any inclination to return to work of any kind. Neither sugar nor rum will be made, and the canes are rotting in the ground. This should be a lesson to the restless party with you, if they really have fair and honest intentions, to desist from forcing on the ruin of so many thousands who are now comfortable and well off. Here we are to have them starving from sheer indolence before very long."

From the Western Globe.

PERVERSION OF THE WHIG PRESS.

About four to one of the newspapers in the United States are opposed to the present Administration. The strength of the Whig party, it is notorious, is chiefly in the cities and towns—merchants, tradesmen, bankers, &c. &c. having been by the most artful devices induced to believe that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, were hostile to the interests of trade, commerce and credit. The consequence is, that the Whig press is more numerously patronised—and really patronised too, in the large amount of advertising, job work, &c. &c. which they execute for that class of persons—whilst the Democratic papers, are mostly compelled to rely on their country subscriptions, scattered over a large extent of country. The Whig party feeling their power in this respect, forget right, and have most unscrupulously availed themselves of it, to misrepresent and misinterpret every sentiment and action of the President and his Administration. They will select a few words, or a sentence, from his Message, &c. &c. giving to it a wholly different meaning from the one intended by its author—it is repeated in a second, and reiterated in a third, and so on *ad infinitum*. The perversion often circulates with impunity where no Democratic paper exists, and hence, we account for the strong prejudices which have been "got up" in the breasts of many honest hearted men against Mr. Van Buren and his supporters. The hired letter-writers too, at Washington, often write for four or five different papers, in as many different parts of the United States, and as they are anonymous, it is naturally supposed that every letter is from a different individual. One of these gentry having nothing to write about, (and they are bound for a certain compensation, to furnish a certain number of letters each week) falls upon a plan of interesting the public, by announcing a great defalcation, &c. &c. for instance, Gen. Cass. He writes a letter to this effect to the Baltimore Patriot, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, the New York Courier, the Boston Atlas, &c. &c.—each one, however, couched in different language. A Whig paper in Ohio, or some other State, copies from the Baltimore paper—next week he announces that the intelligence is confirmed, by another letter, he finds in a Philadelphia paper—and again, that all doubt is removed, because letters in a Boston paper announces the same fact!—When actually, every one of these letters were written by the same person. When it is ascertained too, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it is a base slander, one half of these very presses fail to inform their readers of it; and, go on week after week to publish the effusions of these very correspondents, or correspondent rather; and after too, they have the plainest evidence of their perfect destitution of character or veracity. It is in this way, as we have said, the multiplicity of Whig presses and Whig letter-writers, that such a vast deal of unjust and unfounded opposition has been raised up against the Administration.

In an extract or two, we shall, for the amusement of our readers, illustrate Whig tactics and Whig perversion—showing the way they cull, twist and distort the sentiments of their opponents.

We have now before us the letter of Gen. Harrison, to the Hon. Harmer Denny, President of the Anti-Masonic Convention, lately assembled in Philadelphia. In that letter we have the following reference to their nomination of him to the Presidency:

"I would attempt to describe my sense of the obligation I owe them, if I were not convinced, that any language I could command would fall far short of what I really feel. If, however, the wishes of the Convention should be realized, and if success should attend their ef-

forts, I should have it in my power to manifest my gratitude in a manner more acceptable to those whom you represent, than by any profession of it I could at this time make."

In the above extract we have pointed the italics and capitals, just as a Whig editor would do if Mr. VAN BUREN had written it. It would have been published as proof conclusive, that he was promising to reward, with office, the members of the Convention in case of success; and the way it stands, it would in fact bear no other interpretation. But read the sentence which follows directly afterwards, and all is explained to the honor of General Harrison. He says in continuance, "the manner more acceptable," &c. &c.—"I mean, by exerting my utmost efforts to carry out the principles set forth in their resolutions, by arresting the progress of measures destructive to the prosperity of the people," &c. &c. If, however, this letter had emanated from Mr. Van Buren, it would have been quoted without the latter clause of the sentence, and thousands made to believe that it was a direct promise to confer office in turn for a Presidential nomination.

In relation to the Washington letter-writers, we will say in conclusion, that after having been so unequivocally, and oftentimes convicted of the basest calumnies, upon the best men in the country, we hold that editor in little better estimation who still endeavors to impose them on the public.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

T. Hartley Crawford, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

John Louis McGregor, to be Consul for the port of Campeche, in Mexico.

John R. Conway, of Arkansas, to be surveyor for making the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas.

John H. Overton, of Louisiana, to be commissioner for making said boundary.

John J. Clendennan, of Arkansas, to be Clerk to said Commissioner.

Samuel Stettinius and Thomas R. Hampton, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

LAND OFFICERS.

John Barlow, Register for Genesee, Michigan, vice Michael Hoffman, resigned.

Henry Washington, for Receiver, Tallahassee, Florida, vice Matthew J. Allen, removed.

John P. Campbell, Receiver, Springfield, Mo. vice Robert T. Brown, declined.

DIED.—On the 13th inst., in Richmond Kentucky, Mr. JOHN TODD BRECK, son of Col. Daniel Breck, in the 19th year of his age.

—On the 14th, at the same place, ANN ELIZABETH, infant daughter of M. Q. Ashby, Esq.

—On the 21st, in this city, Mr. JOHN HYDE, of England.

JOHN H. McALLA, Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-ly

F. K. HUNT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practise in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. His Office is on short street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839—3-3m.

GLASS TUMBLERS.

50 BOXES $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Flint Tumblers, assorted qualities, just received and for sale.

Lex. Feb. 28, 1839—8-1f.

LAMP OIL.

SMALL lot Superior Winter, Strained, Bleached OIL, sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Lex. Feb. 28, 1839—8-1f.

FRESH TEAS.

A small lot Fresh Gunpowder Tea, in 15 and 63 Boxes, just received and for sale low.

Lex Feb 28, 1839—8-1f

CLOVER SEED.

A small lot received from Ohio, on consignment, for sale.

Lex Feb 28, 1839—8-1f

\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 25th inst., a large YELLOW PUP, 5 or 6 months old, ears and tail bobbed, who answers to the name of Lion.

The above reward will be given for the delivery of the Dog at No. 27, Main street, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

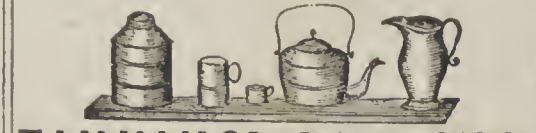
Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839—8-3t.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION,

HICKORY JOHN,

WILL stand the ensuing season in the vicinity of Lexington. He is now on his way to this place from Georgia, and will be here in a few days. A good stand is wanted for him, and a proposition to keep him can be made through the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Lex Feb 28, 1839—8-1f



TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,

Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noles, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of

TINWARE,

which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Collending of Ornamental and other Lamp,

and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING

COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-tenth cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 11th of March, 1839, County court day, will be sold at public sale, at G. Christy's Auction Store, a Negro Man, a first rate blacksmith, said to be a first rate workman. Sale at 12 o'clock precisely. Terms—one half cash; the balance next Christmas, the purchaser giving a negotiable note with approved security. Title good.

G. CHRISTY, Auc'r.

Lex Feb 28, 1839—8-1d

DANCING, &c.

MR. RICHARDSON presents his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his residence here, and respectfully informs them, that his Spring Classes will commence in a few days, (or as soon as the weather is sufficiently mild,) with every variety of fashionable and beautiful Dances—as a great number of new Cotillions, Round and Hop Waltzes, Galopades, Spanish, Scottish, Polish, Tyrolean, Circassian, &c. &c. embracing the

Beautiful Circassian Circle,

The Mescalanzas, Contra Dances, &c. &c.

Mr. R. has given much study and practice to the above named Dances, and pledges himself to exemplify them in the best style.

He will occasionally lecture his classes on subjects, which he thinks parents and friends of the young and inexperienced will cordially approve. His list for scholars is now open, and all on whom he may not have an opportunity to call, will please communicate their wishes to him personally, or through the Post Office, Box No. 140.

YOUNG Gentlemen of the city, engaged in business during the day, are requested to join the Night Classes. They will find the exercises of the School well worth their patronage.

Lex. Feb. 21, 1839—8-4t.

SELECT SCHOOL, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL, FOR BOYS.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary of Lexington, will open a Select School for Boys, at his residence at the Theological Seminary, on Monday, the 4th of March. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the usual English branches.

The hours of instruction, at present, will be from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Terms.—Ten dollars per quarter.

Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

Lexington, February 7, 1839—6-6t

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watch-maker and Jeweller,) respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

Northern Bank of Kentucky.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 11th (and last) instalment of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Directors,

M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 46-1d

SPUN COTTON,

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

A. CALDWELL.

August 23, 1838 34-1f

CASH FOR HEMP.

THE highest market price will be paid for good clean Hemp, by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6t

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7t

NOTICE.

ALL persons using Weights and Measures in the City of Lexington, are required, by an Ordinance of the City, to call on the Inspector of Weights and Measures and have the same sealed or stamped; and it is also required by said Ordinance, that all Weights and Measures should be properly adjusted once in every year, and every person offending against said Ordinance, is subject to a fine of Ten Dollars for each and every offence.

Having been re-elected Inspector of Weights and Measures by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen for the present year, all persons wishing to have their Weights and Measures sealed or stamped, or adjusted, are requested to call at my shop, on the Rail Road, below the Car shop, at the sign of the wheel.

RICHARD VAWTER.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1839 7-3t

WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddle's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description of those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.

The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. very low, as I am determined to leave the state.

Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41-1f

Having loaned several German Books, among others a work on Metals, &c. with plates, I request that they be returned, as I am about to leave the State.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf Register,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 13, 1836 55-1f

Prospectus of the Metropolis,

A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, Editor.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is aware that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the crisis demands as many such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have always had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our profession of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for liberal patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Federalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to fight under. Assuming for the Democracy the broad principle, "that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights,"—that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security of person and property, we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonistic to the public welfare and dangerous to the public liberty.

We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because calculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being, professing to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself. The opposition—our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over every other power of the Government, have already resorted to that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity. Banks are but the hand-maidens of commerce, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast but still increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged orders as the money aristocracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reposes, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to our free institutions—when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COMMERCE."

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of our readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-masonry; and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behooves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defence—to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the States, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolition incendiaries.

It is for these purposes, and for no other, that we are rolling away the political discussion, and unfurl our call to the breezes of political elements. It will be seen we have a high object in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democracy which possesses the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defence in time of war—of national prosperity in time of peace—the enlightened and patriotic "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among this part of the country, a class ennobled by the White Horde, because of their unpretending demeanor—the lights of political truth—to give them the practical illustrations of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stamp their character with the only true dignity in a republic—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which make the humble day laborer the superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but his money.

In the fulfiling of these intentions, we shall unite the character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its borrowed plumes, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From this disagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principles for which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing those principles, on an impenetrable foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we do not but they will meet a hearty response in the good wishes of every Democrat.

TERMS.

This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the following rates, in advance:

For one year, \$5; for six months \$3; for three months \$1.50; one month 50 cents; one week 12¢.

Twenty per cent will be added to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the subscription is paid, or a reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

Subscriptions will also be taken for a WEEKLY PAPER, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year—the same rule to be applied as to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should not receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the weekly.

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy. F. S. MYER.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington. Jan. 17, 1839, 2-14.

SALLY GRAVES.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

Venician Blinds and Mattresses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS AND MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
No. 15, Hunt's Row.

January 3, 1839 1-11

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all short notices. The PLOUGH-MAKING BUSINESS will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. F. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. Lex Sep 7.—53-11

B. & H.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839.

By S. D. McCULLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Zodiac, and its government of a man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of each—times of the Southern of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Ecclesiastical and other important matters, &c. &c.

The contents will show the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky. DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers. Nov. 1, 1838.

E. PERKINS.

LEXINGTON, Nov 29, 1838—41

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L. PERKINS.

Female Collegiate Institute, GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

TRUSTEES and Faculty of BACon COLLEGE—Visitors:

T. F. JOHNSON, Principal, late Professor of Natural Science and Civil Engineering in Bacon College. Miss N. A. TUCK, Associate Principal—late Principal of the Chillicothe Female Academy.

Miss G. HAYES, Instructor—late Principal of the Hamilton Female Seminary.

Miss L. E. CLARK, Instructor—acting Principal of the Chillicothe Female Academy till March 25.

Dr. S. HATCH, Professor of Chemistry—Professor of Chemistry in Bacon College.

Mr. JEAN J. GIER, Professor of Modern Languages—Professor of Modern Languages in Bacon College.

Mr. W. A. STARKOWSKY, Professor of Drawing and Painting—Professor of the same in Mr. Fall's Institute, near Frankfort.

Mr. A. C. WINKLER, Professor of Instrumental Music. Miss M. R. HALL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

CHARGES.

Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Candles and Tuition in all the branches of the regular course, Vocal Music and Calligraphy included, for 5 months in advance, \$100 00

Lessons on the Piano, per quarter, do. 15 00

Do. " Guitar, do. do. 10 00

French, German, or Italian, do. do. 7 50

Drawing or Painting, do. do. 10 00

Use of Piano, do. do. 2 50

Exercise on the Gymnasium, do. do. 1 00

Chemical Ticket, (experimental course,) do. do. 4 00

Bath-House Ticket, per season, do. do. 1 00

Tuition alone, (day scholars,) for 5 months, 25 00

Georgetown, Feb. 13, 1839 7-31w

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Great Excitement in Boston!

TREMENDING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewitt, the celebrated Bone-setter, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelick's Matchless Sanative in several cases, which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Drs. H. and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative is a great and a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases was a young lady afflicted with a severe lung complaint, attended with severe pain in her side and back, and with general debility. I have used great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the last bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 3, 1838.

Brattleboro, March 12, 1838.

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her health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself WELL. TIMOTHY GEORGE.

Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838.

From the Vermont Phoenix.

HEAR YE!—THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARK & Co., Agents for Brattleboro, Vt.) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies.

The following are a few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefited by using the Sanative.

Certificate from Thomas Crosby, of Brattleboro.

His certificate that my daughter for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would certainly recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints.

THOMAS CROSBY.

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